

The Press and Banner.

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ABBEVILLE, S. C.

WEBSTER REPUBLICANS.

MCKINLEY ENDORSED WITH LITTLE OPPOSITION.

A Platform Full of Platitudes and Phrases That May Mean Anything—Brayton and His Faction Scored—Two White and Two Colored Delegates.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 8.—There was very little of the "Lily White" about the Webster Republican convention which assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives yesterday. It mostly was black, but here and there among delegates was a string of white or a yellow or tan color, but that lent a variegated hue to the assemblage and, thus, prevented the eye from being wearied with looking on one solid color. The convention was a long time in gathering. It was called to meet at 12 o'clock, but at that time there was only one delegate, and he was white, in the hall, and he sat alone in his glory with a long silk hat on his head. He was reading the "McKinley" edition of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, copies of which had been distributed on every chair. This edition contained a full page of the leading Republican candidate, besides about sixteen pages of glorification of him. The picture of McKinley was most prominently displayed under the speaker's desk.

When the hour of meeting arrived, the solitary delegate with the silk hat was holding the fort alone, although down in front of the State House the faithful were caucusing and hobnobbing right along. Mr. Webster, the chairman, who pulls the strings, however, had the leaders in consultation with him, mapping out the proceedings of the convention, which, after meeting his approval, were subsequently carried out to the letter. It was twenty minutes to two o'clock before Chairman Webster finally secured his crowd together. They were mostly black, as has been said, and most of them were old stagers.

Among the whiter men were: Tom Johnston, of Sumter; Ostendorf, of Smith and Chastant; Lathrop, of Orangeburg; J. C. Merrick, of Oconee; Spaulley, of Greenville; J. M. Robinson, of Laurens; Robert Moorhead, of Newberry; Poirier, of Spartanburg; J. C. Clark, of Lancaster; F. M. Butler, of Anderson and a half dozen or so of Talberts of Abbeville. Among the well known colored men were Smalls, Miller, Crum, Nix, Wilder, Dickerson, Fordham and others.

Mr. Webster at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock called the convention to order. Rev. J. H. Johnson, of Columbia, acted as secretary. Mr. Webster called upon Rev. W. D. Chappelle to open the exercises with prayer. The prayer was mostly a statement to the Supreme Being that the assemblage was one of statesmen and hoping that the members would retain home and receive the plaudits of their constituents. At the conclusion of the prayer, Mr. Webster announced that Thos. E. Miller had been selected as temporary chairman and Rev. J. H. Johnson secretary. This was rather cut and dried, but it went, and E. H. Deas of Darlington started to make some sort of motion when a delegate arose and said: "I motion that a committee of three escort Mr. Miller to the chair."

A delegate started to nominate three and was quickly followed by other delegates with three other names, but finally the number was reduced to three and the chair appointed January Rivers, Major Fordham and Dr. Wilson, all black or colored, who escorted Miller to the chair. The chairman made quite a lengthy speech in which he upheld the organization which had just elected him chairman and, also, gave Mr. Brayton and Mr. Melton some heavy raps. These men were spectators in the gallery at the time and, indeed, during the whole of the meeting. Miller said that he stood where he did as the representative of an organization that had come down from Randolph, Mackey, Webster and Miller. It is true, he said, that since 1876 we have been unable to achieve victories at the ballot box; is true that only in congressional districts have we had any candidates, yet we are the representatives of the party exemplified by Randolph, who fell at the hands of an assassin, and for which Attucks died. There are traitors in the party," he continued, and the sentiment was repeated throughout the hall by cries of: "Datso!" "Yes," etc. He went on to say that he was not here for personal ambition, but to preserve the party of Lincoln and Jefferson. (Loud cheering.)

The chairman said there was no half way ground. There were traitors led by E. M. Brayton, because one half of them don't know how to scheme and steal like he does. (Cheers.) Brayton would be ready to drive out every black man from the party to accomplish his purpose. Speaking of social equality, he said that he would rather be damned than be in connection with white men, who thought that political affiliations would give them social position. There are white men in South Carolina who have become "Lily Whites" to escape the odium of being Republicans. For these people I have no fellowship, the chairman declared, and numerous evidence of approval were heard among the delegates, with such exclamations as, "That's so," "Talk more Miller." Continuing, the chairman said that he did not believe in social equality. Although he had been in Democratic and Republican leaders' councils, still he had never confounded his political with his social status. He went on to say that Clayton, who had been in Fairfield organizing Republican clubs, was but an offshoot of the old Hendrix, McLane and Russell crowd, and outside of the handsome and well dressed gentleman from Columbia, Capt. Melton, no traitor could be found, E. M. Brayton. (Loud cheers) Do nothing to weaken us at St. Louis, he continued.

A delegate: "Bob Small a good man."

Notwithstanding this interruption, which caused laughter, the chairman proceeded and said that no "Lily White" delegation would be admitted to the St. Louis convention; while United States Senators and Representatives might say in the privacy of their rooms that the negro was an incubus on the Republican party, still no candidate at the convention would dare say such a thing or even give hint to such a thought. After expressing his thanks for the honor conferred on him, the chairman declared the convention open for business.

Deas called for the reading of the names of delegates, and Chairman Miller asked whether there were any contests. None showing up the calling of the roll was proceeded with.

When Charleston was reached Dr. Crum, who was appointed by Harrison, postmaster of that city, but who didn't get it, asked that the name of J. J. Young be substituted for that of G. J. Cunningham.

Chairman Miller, interrupting, read the following telegram: To the Republican Convention: Circumstances over which I have no control prevent my attendance, but I recognize this convention as the only Republican convention in South Carolina. G. J. Cunningham.

The reading of this message was, of course, received with loud cheering.

Deas, of Darlington, then moved that the election of four delegates to the St. Louis convention be entered upon, but suspended it to allow Dr. Crum to offer a resolution that a committee of five be appointed on resolutions and platform. That was merely preface, however, as the platform was already written and typewritten copies had been furnished representatives of the newspapers. Still the form had to be gone through with and, at the suggestion of a member from Berkeley, the committee was made seven instead of five and were appointed as follows: Crum, Dickerson, G. A. Reed, C. J. Pridg, John R. Tolbert, E. A. Webster, Dr. Wilson.

The following official list of delegates was then announced: Abbeville—J. T. Talbert, R. R. Talbert, Jr., J. W. Talbert, R. R. Talbert, Sr., H. H. Owens, Alternate: L. C. Walker.

Aiken—E. J. Dickerson, A. S. Johnson, B. B. Chaffield.

Anderson—A. A. Clark, F. M. Butler, M. S. Smith, T. J. Harris, J. J. Martin.

Barnwell—W. S. Dixon, P. B. McKnight, Thos. G. Robinson, Samuel Nix.

Beaufort—Robt. Smalls, Geo. Reid, January Rivers, Thos. E. Miller, Jenkins—D. T. Middleton, R. H. Jenkins, T. S. Edwards, Benj. Mills.

Charleston—W. D. Crum, J. J. Young, T. H. Jones, R. C. Brown, J. W. H. Ostendorf, W. H. Burney, J. W. Smith, D. L. Adams, Fred Jenkins.

Chester—Addison Walker, Jonas McCullough, W. C. Archie.

Chesterfield—M. D. McFarland, E. B. Burroughs.

Clarendon—R. A. White, S. M. Walker, F. M. Benson.

Colleton—E. D. Bennett, D. W. Robertson, D. O. Edwards, C. W. Richardson, J. A. Green.

Darlington—E. H. Deas, L. W. Wines, J. T. Rafter.

Edgefield—P. Simkins, B. W. Jones, Wash Mackey.

Fairfield—R. L. Douglass, I. S. Byrd, L. F. Moore.

Florence—J. E. Wilson, M. W. Harrell, A. C. Herrick.

Georgetown—J. A. Baxter, Greenville—L. F. Goldsmith, R. J. Sorley, H. Sims, W. B. Mason, J. W. Miller, Wm. Thompson.

Hampton—P. H. Riley, D. Hayes, Horry—T. B. Gordon, N. W. Goss, Kershaw—Franklin Pierce, W. B. Harris, W. F. Carter.

Lancaster—F. R. Massey, Joseph Clark.

Laurens—P. S. Suber, J. W. Robertson, F. W. Williams.

Marion—J. C. McCall, Scipio P. Simmons, R. E. Moore.

Marlboro—E. J. Sawyer, R. A. Drake, H. W. Wines.

Newberry—R. E. Williams, Simeon Young, P. R. Hamilton.

Oconee—H. C. Mack, S. G. Wiggins.

Orangeburg—E. A. Webster, J. H. Fordham, A. Lathrop, C. Pelling, H. A. Bostick.

Pickens—C. S. Little, A. M. Folger, Richard—C. M. Wilder, N. A. Lewis, T. H. Weston, L. C. Scott.

Saluda—L. C. Lindsay, John A. Daniels.

Spartanburg—A. F. Means, E. D. Littlejohn, N. T. Bowen, Levi Watson, J. C. Brown, John L. Young.

Sumter—T. B. Johnson, J. H. Belser, W. T. Andrews, W. W. Ramsey, Jr., M. J. Sumter.

Union—E. B. Dawkins, E. Littlejohn, P. R. Davidson.

Williamsburg—A. Tisdale, James Thorpe, Fortune Gyles.

York—C. J. Pridg, J. J. Massey, J. M. Clinton, Thos. Simpson.

Nominations being in order, there was an hour or so grandiloquent oratory in making nominations and in seconding them. Deas nominated Webster; Miller, "the chieftain of the Republican cause," Robert Smalls; Dixson suggested Dickerson; Ramsey nominated T. B. Johnson; Jones of Charleston, nominated W. D. Crum; H. H. Owens put before the convention John R. Talbert of Abbeville.

There were a number of speeches seconding these nominations, but Deas, in a speech, spoke of the repudiation of Brayton by Republicans and his corruption and his swinging on the coattails of Melton.

Mills of Berkeley raised the point of order that Deas had no right to attack a man's character in seconding a nomination.

Deas said he dared appeal from the decision of the chair. He would have that stopped, he said, but for wolves in sheep's clothing in the convention.

Mills: "You are the biggest wolf in the convention."

The chair, finally, held that Mr. Brayton's record was not before the convention and cautioned members to confine themselves to the nominations.

At least twelve or fifteen delegates mostly addressed the chair at the same time and moved that nominations close. Amid a great deal of confusion the chair decided that the ayes had it, and appointed the following tellers: Rev. E. B. Burroughs, J. H. Ostendorf and A. Lathrop.

The vote resulted as follows: Webster, 120; Smalls, 109; Crum, 90; Johnston, 90; Dickerson, 43; Talbert, 35. The first four were declared elected.

Delegate Lewis of Columbia moved that Thomas E. Miller be elected alternate by acclamation, which was unanimously adopted. On motion of General Smalls Dickerson and Talbert were, also, elected alternates.

There was no other alternate to be chosen.

January Rivers, of Beaufort, moved that M. J. H. Ostendorf be unanimously elected. Deas objected to this and put in nomination Rev. Burroughs and Allen. The latter declined. Then pandemonium reigned for fifteen or twenty minutes, at least twenty members demanding recognition and calling loudly for it. Finally quiet was restored, and C. M. Wilder, of Columbia, nominated Suber, of Newberry. Mr. J. H. Ostendorf withdrew and Suber was elected by a vote of 75 to 37. Suber is a colored man. The delegation stands: two white and two colored, with three colored and one white alternate.

Dr. Crum of Charleston precipitated a big row over resolutions endorsing McKinley, which were expressed in the following language:

Resolved, That the Republicans of South Carolina recognize in Hon. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, the most devoted champion of the Republican policy of protection and reciprocity; that we honor with him as a defender of a sound system of finance, and believe in him as a type of the best American citizenship, in both public and private life; and that we hereby express to the delegates elected to the St. Louis convention our judgment that they should use all reasonable and honest efforts to secure his nomination for the Presidency.

Chairman Miller left the chair and put Delegate Brown of Charleston in it, in order to oppose the resolutions. He held that McKinley was no more a leader of the party than was Allison, Reed or Morton and delegates should not be sent to St. Louis with the badge of any candidate about their necks. He didn't believe delegates should go there with metallic badges on their necks, which, probably, was a delicate allusion to the metallic jingle they usually felt in their pockets by reason of their votes.

Fordham favored the resolutions because the rank and file of the people were for McKinley. Delegates were not sent, he said, to St. Louis for their own aggrandizement, but to give expression to the will of the people.

G. A. Reed, of Beaufort, spoke against the resolutions, holding that delegates should be sent to St. Louis untrammelled and should vote for the choice of the people of the country.

After a long parliamentary wrangle as to who was entitled to the floor, Chairman Webster, of the committee, finally got a hearing and said that he regarded the resolutions the most opportune that could be adopted. He didn't want to see delegates who would jump on either side to the winning man. They should be men of principle. He had been a Reed man, but since we had four contesting Congressmen and two of them had been Reed men. (Cheers.) He was not for Harrison. Every district in Indiana had declared for McKinley. Wisconsin did the same thing, although she had a favorite son. He was for McKinley. (Cheers.) He believed it would be an impertinence in South Carolina, which couldn't stand a single Republican electoral vote, to cast out against the people's choice, McKinley could not be defeated by the machinations of politicians. He was willing to stake the organization of the Republic on party in this State on the success of the people's candidates.

General Smalls said he was pleased to see that something had made the chairman of the committee make a speech. It had been asserted that he couldn't make a speech, but something had made him do it today. (He Smalls) had been favorable to Allison, and he would stay at home before he would tied, hand and foot, by any resolutions. Other men had been sent to the convention tied, but when they got there, they weren't tied.

Miller offered the following substitute.

Resolved, That we request our delegates to support either Allison, Reed, Morton or McKinley by their acts at the national convention and assist in nominating a strong man.

The substitute was lost by an overwhelming vote, and the McKinley resolutions were adopted.

Deas introduced the following resolution, which was adopted: "That an early State convention be called to nominate a State and electoral ticket to be voted for at the coming election."

The convention, then, after the usual resolutions of thanks to officers, at 5:50 adjourned.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted: The Republican party of South Carolina through their chosen representatives in convention duly assembled in the capital of the State, undaunted by intrigue of designing men for their destruction, congratulate their fellow Republicans everywhere upon the splendid victories achieved by the party throughout the country, in State, Congressional and Senatorial elections, as well as upon the propitious signs of the times of coming victory for the Republican party in the Presidential election in November of the present year.

We reaffirm our faith in the doctrine of protection to American industries which under wise Republican legislation which maintains the onward march of prosperity for the working men of our country, by the reduction of prices of manufactured articles of general consumption and by levying duties upon such imports coming into competition with the products of American labor, as well as to equalize the selling price thereof to the cost of production of similar articles of American production, and prevent home labor in its overcrowded condition of pauperism.

We stand with our party in the reiteration of its demand for "both gold and silver as standard money." We believe that legislation should secure and maintain the parity of values of the two metals, to the end that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the American dollar, silver, gold and paper, shall be the same any and every-where. We believe that bimetalism alone can sure this result.

The right to cast a free ballot in public elections and have it fairly counted and honestly returned, is of the essence of American citizenship, and any attempt to abridge that right except for the commission of crime, for which the party shall have been duly convicted, strikes at the very root of our government and saps the foundation of the highest American institution, the government founded by the people, for the people, and of the people.

We appeal to the people of the State to enforce the wise and timely provisions of the new Constitution to suppress lynching, and ask ministers of the gospel and the public press to join us in a righteous crusade by teaching respect for law and order on the one hand, and regard for the virtue of women on the other, while prompt and exact justice be meted out in the courts of law for all crimes, whether committed by the one or the many, in secret or openly. We contend that forcible resistance to the mob by the officers of the law, even if members of the mob must be shot down to prevent the consummation of the wicked purpose of their assembling, will go a far way toward preventing the recurrence of the scenes that have disgraced certain portions of the State and will prove a wholesome lesson which will generally be heeded throughout the State.

The recognition of belligerent rights to the Cubans, engaged in a war for independence from Spain, would be but a tardy act of justice, founded upon general humane principles, and in keeping with the lessons taught by the United States, the foremost of American governments, especially since the advent of the inhuman Weyler upon the scene. We endorse the wisest of Congress to take decisive action in the premises, an act which will thus force peace by shortening the struggle and minimizing the destruction of life and property.

We join the progressive spirit of the nation which prompted Congress to remove the disabilities of ex-Confederate soldiers, thus forgetting the war and bringing in closer touch the whole of the American people to the end of promoting more general unselfish and genuine patriotism, North and South, East and West, for our grand and glorious country, proving the grand old party a national and not a sectional party, that even ex-Confederate soldiers can join in defiance of the taunts and sneers of those who have outlived their usefulness, but not their prejudice.

Upon this platform we are willing to be judged, willing to stand or fall, and we call upon all patriotic South Carolinians, without regard to past affiliations, to join us in our efforts to promote these ends by the election of Republican Congressmen and a Republican President and Vice President of the United States in November next.

We assure all of a hearty welcome in our ranks and ample rewards for their faithful services by sharing with them the results of our achievements, and proper recognition by elevation as their worth and character may demand, to honor and place.

Blown to Atoms.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 9.—The steamer Express of Japan, which has just arrived from the Orient, brings news of a terrific explosion in which a large number of Chinese soldiers were killed at Kiang Gin. Two regiments revolted and at a signal from their leader, they seized the guns of the forts and proceeded to kill off all officers and a new regiment of soldiers recently arrived. In the midst of the massacre a magazine exploded, and all hands were blown to pieces. Two battalions must have been wiped out of existence, as not a soldier lived to tell of the magazine which had been killed by flying shells. The story of the mutiny is told by those who watched it from a distance. Besides an immense quantity of shells, 16,000 pounds of powder was stored in the powder room. One company fighting near, in the building, literally disappeared from the face of the earth, not a trace of any of them being found. Captain Kao, who was sent in command of the battalions, found them shockingly demoralized and all sorts of crimes were being practiced in the garrison town. His attempt at honest reform cost him his life. Several celebrated officers of the late war were killed.

Confessed the Murder.

CLEVELAND, O., April 9.—A special to the leader from Akron, O., says: "The Tallmadge murderer has been found. Smith, the recently discharged hired man of the Stone family, has confessed to the crime. Detectives who have been employed on the case, arrested Jno. Smith in Tallmadge last night. Smith is about 21 years of age and came to Summit County nine months ago, going to work for Mr. Stone. Two weeks before the murder he had a disagreement with Stone and left him. Smith was much enamored of Flora, Stone's daughter, and his intentions were distasteful to the family. Flora was the only one of the family not injured by the murder and at the morning after the crime she made the statement that the voice of the murderer sounded like John's."

Triple Texas Tragedy.

BRENTHAM, Tex., April 9.—At 2:10 o'clock this morning, on the depot platform at Milliken, a man named John Brooks, shot and killed his daughter, Mollie Brooks, and, also, shot her lover, A. C. Worrell, just as they were about to board the North bound passenger train for Bryan, where they were going to be married. After the shooting Brooks went to the rock quarry, near Milliken, and sat down on a box of dynamite, which he exploded and blew himself to atoms. Nothing but his legs and feet were found.

A Successful Benefit.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The performance given at Fifth Avenue theatre for the benefit of the mortuary fund of the Confederate veteran camp of New York this evening was a success. Joseph Jefferson, May Irwin, John Drew, Maud Adams and other players from New York city's principal theatres volunteered their services and rendered an excellent programme. It is thought the proceeds will amount to about \$8,000.

CANNOT SEE YOUR EYES MOVE.—A very curious fact, say London Answer, is the impossibility of moving your eyes while examining the reflection of that organ in the mirror. It is really the most movable part of the face, yet if you hold your head fixed and try to move your eyes while watching it, you cannot do it—even the one-thousandth part of an inch. Of course, if you look at the reflection of the nose, or any part of your face, your eyes must move to see it. But the strange thing is that the moment you endeavor to perceive the motion, the eye is fixed. This is one of the reasons why a person's expression, as seen by himself in the glass, is quite different from what it is when seen by others.

A Kansas newspaper wound up a comping to a young schoolma'am with a good word about "the reputation for teaching she bears." The next day the schoolma'am met the editor and chased him down the street with a blue umbrella, and at every jump in the road she screamed that he had never taught a she bear in all her life.

We often complain of the frequent changes in the temperature, yet without these changes there would be no seasons, no clouds, no rain, no life. There would be one eternal calm, and the atmosphere would soon become stagnant and poisonous. So science tells us.

IRBY INTERVIEWED.

STRONG TALK FROM THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN.

He is Unalterably Opposed to Bolting—He Believes the Silver People, if they Stick Together, Can Control the Chicago Convention.

COLUMBIA, April 6.—United States Senator Irby arrived in the city this afternoon, preliminary to the meeting of the executive committee. When asked what he had to say about the meeting, he replied that its purposes were indicated in the call.

"Along what lines is the party to be reorganized?" I asked.

"The construction of the party expressly states who shall participate in primary elections, namely, known Democrats and negroes who have voted the Democratic ticket continuously since 1876. The executive committee supplemented this part of the Constitution for the election in 1894, opening the doors and allowing even Republicans and Populists to participate in the primary election who would agree to abide the result of the primary and support its nominees actively. Anyone can see that in the reorganization of the party on certain fixed principles the doors must be carefully watched than in a primary election. In other words, in the reorganization Democrats and Democrats alone should participate. In conferences and caucuses party policy must be the true and tried should be allowed to enter. While there might be some excuse in primary elections to gain all recruits from other parties possible, I do not hesitate to say that none but Democrats who are willing to give and take, and to abide the result and sustain the nominees, should participate in the organization or reorganization at this time. I do not want to be misunderstood, for I never intended or attempted to deceive the people of the State since I have been chairman of the party, as winking at a mongrel organization. The white people, I know, are Democrats by inheritance, and have entrusted the colors of the party into the committee's hands as its guardian and trustee. It is treachery outright, barefaced, to talk of a State Democracy and a national Populism. We may go the whole hog or none at all. As chairman of the authority of National Chairman Harry, and am acting under him as such, I propose to fight any party whatever, Populist or Republican, as an enemy to the Democratic party of this State and the United States. I would not like to be misunderstood, though I believe everybody understands that I favor free silver, but I believe, and have always believed, that no relief can come in this direction except through the Democratic party."

A bolt or split means ruin to the South. If we repeat the mistake of 1880 it will hasten upon us the Republican party for probably fifty years, because if we can scarcely win with a solid Democratic front, how can we hope to withstand the cyclone of Republicanism that would follow a division into two. It looks now as if McKinley will sweep the National Republican convention in St. Louis. If Southern farmers leave the party of their fathers the gold bugs of the West, Northwest and New England States will naturally gather to the support of the Republican candidate and overwhelming triumph will result for McKinley and a Waterloo for the Democratic party. This would mean in addition to the election of a President, a Republican House. They will soon have the Senate, then would follow high tariff, and high money, or in other words, high hats or clothes or shoes, and low cotton for the Southern farmer. If we stay in the party and are defeated for President by McKinley, we may carry the next House, which would be a check upon the election of McKinley, who is the logical candidate of the Republicans, and is bound to be the nominee unless the Republican champion of protection in this country is repudiated. If the Southern farmer remains steadfast and sends his representatives to Chicago instructed in favor of free silver.

"I believe now, and have always believed we will be able to control the convention, as far as the majority is concerned, and force a free silver platform and prevent a nomination of a gold bug, under the two-thirds rule. I adhere to the position taken some time ago, that this State's Democracy should send delegates instructed for free silver, who will meet the brethren of other States upon equal and honorable terms and do the best that can be done in the present emergency. If they win, they will expect the opposition to act as Democrats, if they lose, they should not do less than they expect of others."

"What is your impression of the feeling among the people?"

"There can be but one answer to this question. The people both Conservatives and Reformers are not disposed to hold the principles of the Democratic party responsible for any misinterpretation or betrayal, if I may be allowed to use so harsh a word as that of the platform of 1892, by men, who have been expected to carry it out. The principles are the same, and if the leaders have failed in the discharge of their duties, it is the part of wisdom to discard them and name others, who will carry out the principles of the party."

"And, besides, in this State a bolt now means ruin to a large class of our citizens, in view of the fact that the estimate is made, even by Reformers, that the Republicans will number at least 75,000 men in South Carolina is a very serious one, and it behooves every honest man who loves his race to be firm and stand by the Democratic party."—News and Courier.

TOE THE MARK.

County Dispensaries Amenable to the State Board Only.

COLUMBIA, April 9.—The circular letter sent out by the State board of control to the county dispensers will prove interesting to those who keep track of the whiskey business in this State. It is as follows:

"The dispensary law under which you have hitherto worked became a nullity on the 31st of March, and you are now operating under a new law enacted by the recent legislature, and under that act you are amenable solely to the State board of control. The board is composed of five members, who are charged with a general management of the dispensary business, and from whom you will hereafter receive all orders and instructions. You must send to the State board of control (and not to the commissioner of State treasurer) the following: All orders for liquors, beers and wines; all invoices of empty bottles shipped by you, with bill of lading attached; all claims for shortage on invoices and all invoices needing correction. Your weekly statement of sales and cash account and duplicate remittance to State treasurer, your monthly reports on forms 'A' and 'B' and your quarterly reports must also be sent to the State board of control. You must remit on Monday of each week to the State treasurer. To no one else must you send any reports, save the original weekly remittance blank to the State treasurer. When your orders for shipments are received by the State board of control, they will be turned over to the commissioner, whose duty it will be to ship them and send you invoice for same. But if any corrections are to be made or shortages on any invoice claimed you must report the same to the State board of control, and not to the commissioner."

"Ship no more empty cases and also refrain from shipping empty bottles until further orders from the board. You must not speculate on your bottle purchases, as the rule allowing you to purchase is for the benefit of the parties selling, and not for your profit. This rule will be strictly enforced."

"The State board of control are unalterable in their determination to rigidly enforce the dispensary law, and they expect you to live up to every provision contemplated in the act. Their administration of the law will be done fearlessly and without favor, and we hope, always tempered with justice. The trust reposed in you is a most important one, and you are charged with the sacred task of preserving the morality of that class of your community that is addicted to an intemperate use of intoxicants by rigidly enforcing the provisions of a law which clearly contemplates a betterment of the morals of the people by minimizing the use of intoxicants by all, and absolutely placing them, so far as is in your power, beyond the reach of inebriates and minors."

"You must not allow any loafing or drinking on your premises, and your hearty co-operation in our efforts to faithfully carry out the true spirit and intention of the dispensary law will receive our approbation."—State.

Voted by the Governor.

COLUMBIA, April 10.—The governor has vetoed three acts passed by the last legislature. The first, and one which caused much talk before it got through the house, is entitled: "To provide for the appointment of magistrates and to define their jurisdiction, powers and duties." The governor objected to this act for two special reasons, the first being that it gave him no power to remove a magistrate, no matter of what act he was guilty. Complaints were received very soon after by him from people in regard to magistrates and if this act was passed he would have no way of getting an incapable man out of the office. It will be remembered that the house rejected this part of the law, but it was afterwards put in by the conference committee and so got through. The second objection to the act was that after the senate had rejected a magistrate he could be reappointed.

The second act was: "To declare the duties of county treasurers as to publishing their reports and to prohibit payment therefor." The objection to this was that it was only by publishing the county treasurer's reports that the people could learn of the finances of their county and they ought not to be kept in the dark.

The third is: "To dispose of certain books in the State library." The books in question are the first and last of a large set of South Carolina. The object was to furnish copies of these books free of charge to any member who might want one, only reserving 500 copies for the State library. The book was edited by Thomas Cooper about the year 1792 and is one of historical value.—State.

Run Down and Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—A peculiarly horrible accident occurred this evening in Girard avenue near Fifteenth street. While Mrs. Edward E. Morse, 30 years of age, wife of the president of the Morse Elevator company, was riding a bicycle towards her home at 1,401 Chestnut avenue she was run down and killed by a runaway animal approaching her, on account wagon. Mrs. Morse did not see the runaway animal approaching her on account of a street car which intercepted her view. She turned in towards the curb, and as she did so the runaway horse was upon her. The shaft of the wagon struck her squarely in the breast and entered her body fully six inches. Mrs. Morse was hurriedly picked up and taken to the hospital, but she died upon reaching there. While the crowd was still collected around the scene, Mr. Morse, who was on his way home to lunch, attracted by the commotion inquired of a policeman the cause of the people's gathering. The policeman told him that Mrs. Morse gave an evasive answer to his question. Something seemed to warn Mr. Morse of the trouble that came upon him. When he was told that a lady had been run down and hurt by a horse, he asked to see the machine that she was riding. When the bicycle was shown him Mr. Morse recognized it as that of his wife and in a frenzy of anxiety he hurried to the hospital only to find her dead body.

Castaways.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 9.—Azel Johnson, one of the crew of the schooner Seminole which was wrecked several days ago off the east coast of Florida, floated ashore four miles south of Fort Pierce on wreckage to which he had been clinging 130 hours without food or water. Two companions with him on the raft were washed overboard several days ago. Johnson is badly bruised and very weak.

CHAT WITH TILLMAN.

THE JUNIOR SENATOR TALKS IN A RATHER DESULTORY FASHION.

He Believes a Great Majority of the People are Ready to Go With Him—Thinks the Silver Men Will Control the Chicago Convention.

COLUMBIA, April 7.—Senator Tillman arrived in the city today, and is staying with his kinsman, Mr. J. W. Bunch, who lives about a mile out of town. To get whatever news there was Senator Tillman was seen in his suburban retreat. He was not exactly in the humor to have a stereotyped interview. He chatted on a variety of topics, jumping from one to the other. He remarked that he expected to have an easy time of it in Washington, but that he finds that he has more work to do than he had trying to run the dispensary.

Senator Tillman was asked what was the purpose of his visit to Columbia at this time and he said he only wanted to consult with his friends about matters and let them understand how things stood at the other end of the line.

What he would like to see, he said, was for the people of South Carolina to keep together. He wanted to keep the State Democracy from splitting into pieces, and especially so at this time, and further that no yardsticks should be put to any man's Democracy that would immediately drive him from the party. The purpose of the committee, he thought, ought not to be to disrupt, but to hold the machinery and voters together and keep all of those in line who are anxious to drift away, and then if